

Weekly English Recap: Truth, Feelings & Everyday Clues — 32 Shadowing Pairs

English learning resource · ES

Key words & expressions · English + Spanish

16 learning entries

Study task: Listen again and notice the expressions you studied.

1

stuck in your head

no irse de la cabeza

DEF

Remaining in your thoughts repeatedly, even when you would prefer to think about something else.

Informal. Often used for a tune or a line from a film. It describes persistence, not the moment a thought arrives. Use be or get stuck, not be sticking.

ES

Seguir apareciendo en los pensamientos aunque prefieras pensar en otra cosa.

Informal; suele referirse a melodías o frases de películas. Describe persistencia, no aparición repentina; usa be o get stuck, no be sticking.

This tune is stuck in my head.

This tune is stuck in my head. → Esta melodía no se me va de la cabeza.

That line from the film has been stuck in my head all day.

That line from the film has been stuck in my head all day. → Esa frase de la película no se me ha ido de la cabeza en todo el día.

2

catchy

pegadizo

DEF

Easy to remember, especially because a tune, phrase or slogan attracts your attention.

Usually placed before a noun or after be. Catchy does not necessarily mean beautiful or enjoyable: you can remember a tune that you dislike.

ES

Fácil de recordar, especialmente porque una melodía, frase o eslogan llama la atención.

Se usa delante de un sustantivo o después de be; no implica que sea bonito o agradable, porque puedes recordar una melodía que no te gusta.

The advertisement has a catchy little tune.

The advertisement has a catchy little tune. → El anuncio tiene una melodía muy pegadiza.

The slogan is catchy, but I do not like the product.

The slogan is catchy, but I do not like the product. → El eslogan es pegadizo, pero no me gusta el producto.



3

pop into your head*venir a la cabeza de repente*

DEF

To appear in your thoughts suddenly, without deliberate effort.

Informal. Used for ideas, names, memories and tunes. It describes a sudden arrival; stuck in your head describes something that stays. The past tense is popped.

ES

Aparecer de repente en los pensamientos sin esfuerzo deliberado.

Informal; se usa para ideas, nombres, recuerdos y melodías. Expresa la aparición repentina, mientras que stuck in your head expresa permanencia; el pasado es popped.

The tune popped into my head while I was making coffee.

The tune popped into my head while I was making coffee. → La melodía me vino a la cabeza mientras preparaba café.

A useful idea popped into my head on the bus.

A useful idea popped into my head on the bus. → En el autobús se me ocurrió de repente una idea útil.

4

come clean*confesar la verdad*

DEF

To admit the truth about something you have hidden.

Informal; usually implies a mistake or secret. Use come clean about something; it is more specific than simply being honest.

ES

Admitir la verdad sobre algo que has ocultado.

Informal; suele implicar un error o secreto y se construye con about; no equivale simplemente a ser sincero.

I came clean about the wrong time on the poster.

I came clean about the wrong time on the poster. → Confesé mi error con la hora del cartel.

She finally came clean about losing the keys.

She finally came clean about losing the keys. → Por fin confesó que había perdido las llaves.

5

take something at face value*aceptar sin cuestionar*

DEF

To accept something as it appears without investigating or looking for a hidden meaning.

This is about accepting the surface explanation, not merely reading words literally. The past tense is took.

ES

Aceptar algo tal como se presenta, sin investigar ni buscar un significado oculto.

Alude a aceptar la explicación aparente, no solo a interpretar palabras literalmente; el pasado es took.

I took your explanation at face value.

I took your explanation at face value. → Acepté tu explicación sin cuestionarla.

Do not take every online promise at face value.

Do not take every online promise at face value. → No te creas sin más todas las promesas de internet.



6

get your facts straight*comprobar bien los hechos*

DEF

To check that your information is correct before explaining or claiming something.

The direct command can sound sharp or accusatory. Let us check the details is often a softer alternative.

ES

Comprobar que la información es correcta antes de explicar o afirmar algo.

La orden directa puede sonar brusca o acusatoria; comprobemos los detalles suele ser una alternativa más suave.

Let us get our facts straight before we order new posters.

Let us get our facts straight before we order new posters. → Comprobemos bien los hechos antes de encargar nuevos carteles.

I need to get my facts straight before I explain what happened.

I need to get my facts straight before I explain what happened. → Necesito comprobar bien los hechos antes de explicar lo ocurrido.

7

pull the wool over someone's eyes*engañar deliberadamente a alguien*

DEF

To deliberately deceive someone so that they do not see the truth.

Informal and critical. It suggests intentional deception, not an innocent misunderstanding; change the possessive to match the person deceived.

ES

Engañar a alguien a propósito para impedir que vea la verdad.

Informal y crítico; implica intención, no un malentendido inocente, y el posesivo cambia según la persona engañada.

The seller tried to pull the wool over our eyes about the damaged phone.

The seller tried to pull the wool over our eyes about the damaged phone. → El vendedor intentó engañarnos sobre el teléfono dañado.

He blamed the printer to pull the wool over her eyes.

He blamed the printer to pull the wool over her eyes. → Culpó a la imprenta para engañarla.

8

annoyed*molesto*

DEF

Slightly angry or irritated because something bothers you.

Usually less intense than furious. Use annoyed with a person and annoyed about a situation; context determines the actual feeling.

ES

Algo enfadado o irritado porque algo te incomoda.

Normalmente menos intenso que furious; usa annoyed with para personas y annoyed about para situaciones, atendiendo al sentimiento real.

I was annoyed because someone kept talking during the film.

I was annoyed because someone kept talking during the film. → Estaba molesto porque alguien no paraba de hablar durante la película.

She was annoyed with me for leaving the kitchen untidy.

She was annoyed with me for leaving the kitchen untidy. → Estaba molesta conmigo por dejar la cocina desordenada.



9

frustrated*frustrado*

DEF

Unhappy or irritated because you cannot achieve what you are trying to do.

The key idea is blocked progress, not simply stronger anger. Use frustrated with something or frustrated by a problem.

ES

Descontento o irritado porque no logras hacer lo que intentas.

La clave es no poder avanzar, no simplemente sentir más enfado; se usa frustrated with something o frustrated by a problem.

You were frustrated with the ticket machine.

You were frustrated with the ticket machine. → Estabas frustrado con la máquina de billetes.

He felt frustrated because he could not find the words to reply.

He felt frustrated because he could not find the words to reply. → Se sentía frustrado porque no encontraba las palabras para responder.

10

furious*furioso*

DEF

Extremely angry.

Already a strong adjective. Absolutely furious is a natural combination; very furious is usually unnecessary. Use furious with someone for doing something.

ES

Extremadamente enfadado.

Ya es un adjetivo intenso; absolutely furious es natural y very furious suele ser innecesario; furious with someone for doing something indica persona y motivo.

She was furious when someone used her bank card without permission.

She was furious when someone used her bank card without permission. → Se puso furiosa cuando alguien usó su tarjeta bancaria sin permiso.

He was furious with his colleague for taking credit for his work.

He was furious with his colleague for taking credit for his work. → Estaba furioso con su compañero por atribuirse el mérito de su trabajo.

11

miss a bus or event*perder un transporte / perderse un evento*

DEF

To fail to catch a service, attend an event or experience something intended.

Miss a bus often means arrive too late. Miss a meeting means not attend, but lateness is not the only possible reason.

ES

No alcanzar un transporte, no asistir a un evento o no vivir una experiencia prevista.

Miss a bus suele implicar llegar tarde; miss a meeting indica no asistir, pero el retraso no es el único motivo posible.

I left home late and missed my train.

I left home late and missed my train. → Salí tarde de casa y perdí el tren.

I was ill, so I missed the meeting.

I was ill, so I missed the meeting. → Estaba enfermo, así que me perdí la reunión.



12

miss someone or doing something *echar de menos a alguien o hacer algo*

DEF

To feel the absence of a person, place or familiar experience and wish they were present again.

Use a noun or an -ing form after miss, not to plus a verb. This meaning describes a feeling rather than failing to attend.

ES

Sentir la ausencia de una persona, lugar o experiencia familiar y desear volver a tenerla presente.

Después de miss se usa un sustantivo o una forma en -ing, no to más verbo; este sentido expresa un sentimiento, no una falta de asistencia.

I miss my old neighbourhood.

I miss my old neighbourhood. → Echo de menos mi antiguo barrio.

She misses having lunch with her friends.

She misses having lunch with her friends. → Ella echa de menos comer con sus amigos.

13

miss a target or the point*no acertar en el blanco / no captar la idea*

DEF

To fail to hit a target or, figuratively, fail to understand the main idea.

A physical target and the main point are different kinds of aims. Miss the point is a figurative expression, not a claim that information was absent.

ES

No alcanzar un objetivo físico o, en sentido figurado, no entender la idea principal.

El blanco físico y la idea central son objetivos distintos; miss the point es figurado y no implica que faltara información.

The player threw the ball and missed the target.

The player threw the ball and missed the target. → El jugador lanzó la pelota y no acertó en el blanco.

You noticed the price, but you missed the point.

You noticed the price, but you missed the point. → Te fijaste en el precio, pero no captaste la idea principal.

14

leave something with someone*dejar algo al cuidado de alguien*

DEF

To put something in another person's care for them to keep temporarily.

With identifies the person responsible for it. By identifies a nearby location and does not imply that anyone is looking after it.

ES

Entregar algo a otra persona para que lo guarde temporalmente.

With identifica a quien lo cuida; by indica un lugar cercano sin implicar que nadie se haga cargo.

We left it with your neighbour at number eighteen.

We left it with your neighbour at number eighteen. → Lo dejamos con tu vecino del número dieciocho.

You can leave your key with the receptionist.

You can leave your key with the receptionist. → Puedes dejar tu llave con la recepcionista.



15

pick something up*recoger algo*

DEF

To collect something from a place or person.

In this meaning the phrasal verb is separable. A pronoun must go in the middle: pick it up, not pick up it; people can also be collected.

ES

Ir a buscar y retirar algo de un lugar o de manos de alguien.

En este sentido es separable; el pronombre va en medio: pick it up, no pick up it; también se puede recoger a personas.

Please pick up your parcel.

Please pick up your parcel. → Por favor, recoge tu paquete.

Could you pick me up after work?

Could you pick me up after work? → ¿Podrías recogerme después del trabajo?

16

before a time*antes de una hora*

DEF

Earlier than a specified time.

It sets an upper time boundary: before eight means earlier than eight. Do not confuse it with after or assume that eight thirty is acceptable.

ES

Más temprano que una hora determinada.

Fija un límite: before eight significa antes de las ocho; no lo confundas con after ni supongas que las ocho y media es válido.

Please pick it up before eight this evening.

Please pick it up before eight this evening. → Por favor, recógelo antes de las ocho de esta tarde.

The laptop is ready; collect it before six today.

The laptop is ready; collect it before six today. → El portátil está listo; recógelo hoy antes de las seis.

